

EDITORIAL PAGE

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CRIME AND THE PENALTY

Many persons of a speculative turn of mind have found some degree of employment in debating the form of punishment suitable to the former Kaiser. Obviously such verdicts range in harshness from the purely moral penalties involving the lash of conscience to the extreme of physical tortures. And it begins to look as if Wilhelm may soon face some sort of a tribunal.

What should the penalty be? It is customary among some contravertualists on the social relation to assert that the minor crook is heavily punished for some light offense while the distinguished malefactor is briefly admonished for some tremendous felony. If this comes true in the case of Wilhelm he may escape with a sugar coating.

Of course this could not be actually so, but the effect might not be considered far different if he should be exiled to some comfortable island, there to ponder over his misadventure.

It might at least be thrusting aside some well worn traditions to treat a royal miscreant with the same process that is provided for the lesser rogue. It is possible that the democratic world would take more comfort out of knowing that Wilhelm was being tried in a common court than in the knowledge that he was being accorded a gilt edged hearing before special sessions. And there is a probability that this well known English fashion of administering justice will be applied.

Trial before an ordinary court would fetch the whole line of autocracy out of the false aura of divine right. Hanging in a jail yard would have a very salutary effect upon others who dream of world empire. It certainly would be setting a democratic organization to work on institutions which heretofore have received special consideration.—Chicago Tribune.

RALLY ROUND THE KIDS!

This is written with full appreciation of the tremendous calls made upon the people—and met—within the last year. Liberty Loans, war savings, war reliefs, conservation and charities and attendant drains upon the purse have depleted the ready cash of the individual until he is sometimes hard put to see a way out.

The Good Fellow volunteers are behind their record for this time of year. Doubtless the foregoing facts are primarily the cause of the slump in Good Fellow interest. This should not be.

The Good Fellow annual at Christmas time is not a drain upon the purse. It is not a charity. And more important than anything—it is not costly. In some cases the expenditures may be only 25 cents—a bag of peanuts, some gumdrops, or such like—yet the object attained is in just as great degree as if \$25 were spent.

The Good Fellow idea is the personal contact—the neighborliness of the more fortunate on that day for the less fortunate—a real exemplification of the brotherhood of man.

And so, Good Fellow, of you are holding back because you are pinched in the wallet—don't hold back. This Good Fellow business doesn't take much money. You can take a bundle of happiness to a poor family for a very small sum—less than a dollar, perhaps; certainly with

the most generous, not more than a few dollars.

Your contributions to America in war were a duty. Your Good Fellow action should be a pleasure. For the results of Good Fellowship are double edged—they make the children feel fine and they make you feel finer. You are not asked to give much money in this enterprise of love—it is simply giving you the opportunity to meet your neighbors who need cheer.

How many children for your kindness this year, Mr. Good Fellow?

CONTROL OF THE WIRES

Representative Moon, chairman of the House Postoffice committee, has introduced Postmaster General's bill, submitted as an administration measure, for the continuance of government control and operation of wires.

The fear that attaches to this government proposal is at least worth congressional consideration. The control of wires raises an issue which is not so strikingly and conspicuously raised in the question of government control and operation of any other utility and therefore the control of wires must be considered from the viewpoint of its peculiar relation to the democracy.

It means, in possibility, the control of opinion. It means that a partisan use of the means of transmitting intelligence can be made. It means that suppression of opinion and information is possible and that such suppression can be undertaken by an administration for political effect.

There is no means of transmission of information and intelligence so sensitive to covert governmental interruption and interference as the wire service. It is the wire service which brings American citizens nearly all their news and information upon which their opinions are based. Upon their political decisions their government and its acts are based.

To tamper with the method by which their information arrives to them is to tamper directly with the means by which they arrive at their decisions. Therefore the control of wires is in possibility a control of opinion and a control of decisions and a control of government.

The worst seldom happens in the American republic. What is most menacing in a possibility usually is avoided. But it is not safe to count upon this avoidance. We cannot increase constantly the disease germs in the American system of political being and rely constantly upon the effective work of the white blood corpuscles, the cleansers, in the American corporation.

No intelligent democracy weakens its protectives and increases the strength of the attack upon them. This consideration is submitted for the thought of congressmen who will be called upon to deal with the administration proposition to take over the control of the wires.

A government control of the wires needs the safeguards which will insure the fair transmission of news, information and opinion in order that there may not be in a thousand ways open to a partisan controller of the wires, an interruption of the fair play and transmission of intelligence upon which American decisions are based.

If we go to government control and operation of this utility it must be, for the safety of the United States, upon a basis which insures and guarantees absolute non interference with the wires for political purposes.

WHAT OF GREAT LAKES

Now that demobilization has begun, the people of the middle west and perhaps particularly of Chicago, will ask what is to become of the great plant at Great Lakes.

This naval station has done a great work during the war but it is a work which is needed in peace also. It has done more than provide men for the navy. It has brought the navy home to the people of the mid-continent as never before. We do not know whether the authorities at Washington, even Mr. Daniels, have an adequate conception of what Great Lakes its officers, its men, its great band, its inspiring spirit and organization have accomplished towards arousing patriotic

unity in this region and establishing an interest in the navy as an institution of national safety, our first line of defense. If appreciation of this influence is lacking in Washington it will be a national misfortune for the tendency will then be to permit the lapse of the station into its former scope rather than to maintain it as an institution of patriotic education and naval support.

In the west the navy is not realized for us as it is on the seaboard by occasional visit of ships, nor is naval defense a necessity of which we are constantly reminded by the natural self interest of seaboard communities. On the contrary there is a well defined theory in our country that invasion is a bugaboo raised by sinister interests concerned with war scares. Although the best recruits for

the navy, we are told by naval authorities, have come from the middle west, it is clear that interest in the navy must be sustained here both for recruiting and the support of proper legislation.

This fact is self evident, but is it sufficient to offset the claims of seaboard districts? That will soon be determined. Western representatives in congress should not let the question solve itself or be left to the local interest and wakeful influence of the east and south. They ought to combine for the retention of Great Lakes as the principal recruiting and preliminary training plant for the navy. This affects the states of the whole Mississippi basin which have sent recruits to Great Lakes and benefited by its influence.—Chicago Tribune

Porcelain, Feather, Fur Money.
Porcelain money is used in Burma and Siam; and feather money, many factured from the short red feathers from beneath the wings of a species of parrot, is the ordinary currency of the Santa Cruz islands. The Loyalty Islands, which lie in the Pacific to the east of Australia, are famous for their fur money. The fur, which is taken from behind the ears of the so-called "flying fox," is really a large fruit-eating bat, is woven into cords of various lengths, and these constitute the ordinary currency of the islands.

Drive Turkeys to Market.
In some sections of Texas turkeys are driven to market. In one instance a flock of 8,000 turkeys was driven 13 miles in two days. Twice a year a train called the "turkey special" leaves Morrilton, Tenn. Carloads of turkeys are sent to Morrilton from the surrounding country, and these are made up into one train and rushed to New York. Each car contains about 1,200 birds and a man is sent to care for them. In spite of all possible speed and care, however, the birds are said to lose about 12 per cent of their weight in shipment.

BE REASONABLE, SAM

Gompers—and a man who stays at the head of the American Federation of Labor for 76 years is entitled to no small degree of respect—it may fairly be asserted that he was unwise in declaring that organized labor will resist to the utter-

most any reduction of war time wages or conditions of work. During the war the whole world was working under abnormal conditions. We had in this country, as there existed in practically all nations, an inflation of money, an inflation of credit, a concentration of enterprise upon unusual industries and a concentration of labor in unusual occupations. Scarcely any industry or enterprise will retain its wartime activities. Why then should anyone expect that wartime wages or conditions of labor will be retained? Men not only drew unprecedented wages for an eight hour day, but they received pay and a half for overtime. There will now be so many men seeking work that if over time were contin-

Vynne's First Blunder.
Louis Vynne was born in sunny Italy. When entering a Winnipeg school at the age of fifteen he was required to fill out an information slip giving name and other personal facts. He was a bright boy and made no mistakes until he came to the line marked "born," followed by a blank space. In this Louis wrote down very neatly the one word, "yes."

BETTER THAN CALOMEL

Thousands Have Discovered Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a Harmless Substitute.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the substitute for calomel—are a mild but sure laxative, and their effect on the liver is short and instantaneous. They are the result of Dr. Edwards' determination not to treat liver and bowel complaints with calomel. His efforts to banish it brought out these little olive-colored tablets.

These pleasant little tablets do the good that calomel does, but have no bad after effects. They don't injure the teeth like strong liquids or calomel. They take hold of the trouble and quickly correct it. Why cure the liver at the expense of the teeth? Calomel sometimes plays havoc with the gums. So do strong liquids. It is best not to take calomel, but to let Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets take its place.
Most headaches, "dullness" and that uneasy feeling come from constipation and a disordered liver. Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets when you feel "tired" and "heavy." Note how they "clear" clouded brain and how they "perk up" the spirits. 10c and 25c a box. All druggists.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Constipation is the arch-enemy of health. Conquer this enemy and you rout a whole army of physical foes, including indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, sleeplessness and nervous dyspepsia. Beecham's Pills have been a world-favorite laxative for over sixty years. They go straight to the cause of many ills and remove it. They act promptly, pleasantly and surely. Contain no habit-forming drug. These time-tested pills strengthen the stomach, stimulate the liver and

Relieve Constipation

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box. Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

ued, many would be idle. There are mit, but it is both unsound and unmany undertakings that will not be wise to declare that any class of people, whether laborers or capitalists, exacted. Every reasonable man will whether employers or employees will desire that wages be kept as high "resist to the uttermost" and reverse continuance of industry will per- mion from war time conditions.



READY TO FIRE
Men of the 145th Artillery (First Utah) at Gun Practice

Three Straight-From-the-Shoulder Reasons

Why you should buy War Savings Stamps as Christmas gifts.

Reason No. 1

Because they make gifts of practical value. A War Savings Stamp now costing only \$4.23 can be redeemed in five years for \$5.00.

Reason No. 2

The government urgently needs the money you lend through W. S. S. There are still 2,000,000 men in Europe. They must be fed and clothed until they can all be brought home. And the feeding and clothing and the bringing of them home will cost a terrific sum of money.

Reason No. 3

The honor of your state is at stake. Utah, out of a quota of \$5,000,000, has, on December 1, raised only \$6,000,000. The balance must be raised by December 31, or Utah's war record will not be clear.

This is a peace Christmas, but it must also be a patriotic one. Keep your W. S. S. pledge, then buy more—and give the stamps as presents.

FOR THE HONOR OF UTAH
KEEP W.S.S. PLEDGES